

## 18.0.0 MONEY FOR SCHOOL

---

### 18.1.0 Family MA Cases

In Family MA cases, disregard all student loans and grants regardless of source. This includes not only those which were formerly disregarded but also all other money derived from any other student loan or grant.

However, if a student has income from an internship or assistantship that is not part of work study or another student aid, count the income from the internship or assistantship as earned income.

**Example.** Clark is a journalism student. The University School of Journalism has arranged an internship for him to work 10 hours a week at The Daily Planet. The newspaper pays him \$30 a week. Count this as earned income when you are determining Clark's eligibility.

Disregard stipends to HS students from the UW Upward Bound program, to encourage low income students to further their education.

See 18.3.0 for instructions on how to treat income that is earned under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

### 18.2.0 Elderly/Disabled

For elderly/disabled cases, apply the disregards listed in 18.2.1 & 18.2.2. But count all other money that is derived from any other student loan or grant not listed below. Use the Student Financial Aids Report (35.18.2.0) to obtain the type and amount of the student's aid package. Also use it to inform the student financial aids office of assistance granted.

See 18.3.0 for instructions on how to treat income that is earned under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

#### 18.2.1 Total Disregards

For elderly/disabled cases, totally disregard all of the following sources of money for education or training:

1. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG),
2. Perkins Loans ( formerly NDSL),
3. Federal Direct Student Loan Program (Formerly GSL & FFELP),

## 18.0.0 MONEY FOR SCHOOL

---

### 18.2.1 Total Disregards (cont.)

4. Wisconsin Direct Student Loan (WDL).
5. Talent Incentive Program/State Student.
6. Incentive Grant (TIP/SSIG).
7. College Work Study Program (CWSP).
8. Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG or PELL).
9. Wisconsin Indian Grant (WIG).
10. Bureau of Indian Affairs Grant (BIAG).
11. Any other undergraduate loan or grant made or insured under any program administered by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.
12. Any other loans and grants obtained and used under conditions that prevent their use for current living costs.
13. County training program allowances granted by the ES agency.

### 18.2.2 Partial Disregards

For elderly/disabled cases, partially disregard all other money for education or training as follows:

1. Determine the cost of tuition, fees, books, transportation essential to education or training, and day care.
2. Subtract the total in "1" from the grant, loan, scholarship, etc. total.
3. Count any remaining money as unearned income:
  - a. Only as of when the student gets the money; and
  - b. Over the months the money is intended to cover. If, for example, the remaining \$600 of a grant is intended to cover January through June and it's received in:

## 18.0.0 MONEY FOR SCHOOL

---

### 18.2.2 Partial Disregards (cont.)

- 1) May, count \$100 in each of the income months of May and June;
- 2) July, budget \$0;
- 3) December, count \$100 in each of the income months of January through June.

### 18.3.0 Workforce\_ Investment Act (WIA)

For both Family & Elderly/Disabled MA cases, disregard all unearned income from WIA to any adult or minor participating in WIA, including:

1. "Need-based payments" paid to persons as allowances to enable them to participate in a training program.
2. "Compensation in lieu of wages" paid to persons in "tryout employment". This is arranged when private-for-profit opportunities aren't available and is generally limited to persons under age 22. Ask any applicant under age 23, or the local WIA staff if s/he is participating in "tryout employment". If s/he is, count this as unearned income.
3. "Payments for supportive services" paid to persons in training programs who aren't able to pay for training related expenses (e.g., transportation, health care, child care, meals).

**Earned** WIA income is paid in the form of wages from on-the-job training (OJT) and work experience activities. Disregard all earned WIA income of a minor for up to a total of 6 months **per** calendar year. Negotiate with the MA group which 6 months of income to disregard. The 6 months need not be consecutive. Budget WIA income earned by a minor in other than these 6 months according to the units in the Financial Section.

Count the **earned** WIA income of adult participants.

The **Job Corps Program** is a part of WIA. Consider a minor who's participating in the Job Corps a student when you calculate the income disregards for full-time students, and part-time students who are not employed full-time.

Consider Job Corps payments to adult participants as unearned WIA income.